NOTE XXXVII.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF NITIDULIDÆ FROM SUMATRA.

BY

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The two species made known in the present paper were collected at Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, in N. E. Sumatra by Dr. B. Hagen. The first of these is noteworthy on account of being the only Eastern species of the subfamily Mystropinæ as yet described, all the others being South American, with the exception of *Mystrops dispar* of Erichson, which is from Madagascar.

The types of both these insects are in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

1. *Mystrops orientalis*, n. sp.

Ovate, rather convex, shining reddish testaceous, rather closely covered with very fine yellowish pubescence. Head finely and closely punctured; epistoma separated from the head by a moderately deep impression. Antennæ pale testaceous, the club slightly darker. Prothorax at the base about twice as broad as long, much narrower in front, the sides oblique and only slightly rounded; punctuation similar to that of the head; anterior angles scarcely obtuse, the posterior acute and somewhat projecting. Scutellum rather small, extremely finely punctured. Elytra

broader than the prothorax, anterior and posterior angles rounded, truncate behind, inner apical angles gradually rounded; humeral angles rather prominent; finely and irregularly punctured: each elytron with the apex and a moderately large spot at the shoulder black. Pygidium very finely punctured, densely covered with fine grey pubescence. Underside extremely finely punctured, the pubescence dense, coloured as above. Legs pale reddish-testaceous and pubescent. — Length 4 mm.; greatest width 2½ mm.

Serdang, N. E. Sumatra (Hagen). — Two specimens.

It may be found advisable hereafter to establish a new genus for the reception of this pretty species, but for the present, as only two female specimens were received, I prefer to regard it as an abberrant *Mystrops*. It most nearly approaches *M. discoideus*, Murr.[1]) in form; the prothorax is shorter with the sides more oblique and the scutellum smaller, although the insect is considerably larger; the elytra are gradually rounded behind, leaving only the pygidium and a small portion of the propygidium exposed, thus contrasting with the female of *M. discoideus* which has the elytra distinctly angulated; the colour and markings are also entirely different.

2. *Cryptarcha Ritsemæ*, n. sp.

Cryptarcha maculata, Murray *in litt.*, *nec* Reitter.

Elongate-ovate, rather convex, pitchy black, shining, finely punctured and clothed with very fine yellow pubescence. Head rather broad, transverse, very slightly depressed in front, finely and irregularly punctured. Antennæ testaceous, the club darker. Prothorax about twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, finely and closely punctured, only feebly emarginate in front, the sides of the emargination oblique; all the angles acute and prominent; sides regularly rounded; the anterior and posterior

1) Trans. Linn. Soc. XXIV. p. 412; pl. 32, fig. 5.

margins and the sides dusky reddish-testaceous, lateral margins narrow and reflexed. Scutellum small, extremely finely punctured. Elytra about twice the length of the prothorax, narrowed behind, finely and closely punctured, ornamented with reddish-testaceous markings; humeral angles rather prominent: each elytron with eight rows of slightly raised pubescence; these rows of pubescence have the appearance of striæ and are not very conspicuous; the interstices rather broad. In the male the pygidium is densely covered with fine yellowish-grey pubescence. Underside reddish-testaceous, shining, extremely finely punctured; abdominal segments very finely and sparingly pubescent. Legs pale reddish-testaceous, the knees, tips of the tibiæ and tarsi black. — Length 3—4½ mm.

The markings on the elytra differ in the sexes of this species: in the male the elytra are pitchy black, with a rather large irregular shaped testaceous patch near the apex of each elytron; in the female the apical patch is much larger and extends quite to the apex, which is dusky; there are also two small circular spots placed obliquely, one near the humeral angle and the other on the disc.

Serdang, N. E. Sumatra (Hagen). — Eight specimens.

After carefully comparing this insect with Mr. Reitter's descriptions of the species of the genus, I have come to the conclusion that it is allied to *Cryptarcha Wallacei* [1]) of that author, described from Batchian. It differs, however, not only in having testaceous markings on the elytra, but also in its broader form and in having the prothorax more strongly rounded at the sides. *C. Wallacei* is represented in the Leyden Museum by a single specimen from Saleyer determined by Mr. Reitter.

Leyden Museum, September 1884.

1) Verh. Ver. Brünn. XIII. p. 119. 1875.